American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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☞ *The Fruit Garden*—We conclude in this paper, the admirable treatise of David Thomas, esq. on the *culture, diseases and remedies of Fruit Trees*, and will not now commend it to favor, as the perusal of the first part, published in our last, has already made every reader of taste and judgment anxious to see the sequel. In our next, we will commence another of those able papers to which we have before alluded, from the same interesting source.

Tall Rye—We have now in our office a stalk of rye, which grew on the farm of Mr. Robt. Lyon, jr. near this city, which measures 7 ft. 4 inches, the heads of which are from 6 to 7 inches long, and *tolerably* well filled—This beats the Delaware rye, and would be hard to be beaten in any quarter, so far as its height is concerned; but we must confess we have not much taste for things of unnatural growth, especially when they belong to the grain family, as they are too apt to resemble the sheep with the poor fleece, which made much cry but yielded very little wool.

Heavy Rain—We had a very heavy fall of rain on Friday last, accompanied by hail as large as cherries, but as the latter was of short continuance we trust it passed off without injury to the growing crops.

Strawberries—Our markets have been plentifully supplied with this delicious fruit for several weeks, and were to be had during the last two market days at from 4 to 12 cents according to size and quality. *Cherries* are equally abundant and cheap.

Bone Manure—Those who may use bone dust, or ground bones, as a manure, should before using them form a compost with mould, and permit the mass to remain a few days to undergo fermentation, and we suspect that the value of the compost would be greatly improved by adding a bushel or two of plaster to it, to prevent the escape of, and assimilate with, the ammonia formed during the process of fermentation.

No. of bushels of Corn grown in the U. S.—In the Agricultural Statistics appended to the Report made to Congress by the Commissioner of Patents, the number of bushels of Corn estimated to be grown in the U. States, is set down at 387,380,185 bushels. Now, suppose we assume that the average acreable yield throughout the United States was 40 bushels, and that it should be raised to 50; that would give us an increased product equal to 25 per cent. or 96,845,046 bushels, which at 50 cts. per bushel, would be worth in money, $48,422,523, a sum which in four years, would nearly enable us to pay off our foreign debt. It may be said that the acreable product is *assumed*—but that does not alter the case, as no one will pretend to say, that, by proper management, our corn crop could not be increased 20 per cent.

Trade with England through the Canadas—We have before us a letter addressed to Lord *Ashburton*, on the importance of the Corn and Flour trade with England, via the river St. Lawrence, and on the advantages to be derived from introducing *Maize* into England as a cheap article of food. The writer states, that there were exported from the northern frontier of our country into the Canadas, during the last year, produce amounting to *four millions of dollars*, giving employment to an amount of British tonnage equal to one-third of the whole foreign tonnage of the United States. The *whole exports* from the United States into Canada, are estimated at six millions of dollars. The writer states that the most extensive wheat districts of the U. States are the northern parts of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and other states bordering upon the lakes and the St. Lawrence, which enable a vessel to take in her cargo at Chicago, and hoist it on board a vessel lying at Montreal, or Quebec, without any transhipment—that it is evident American wheat and flour will reach England cheaper by that route than ony other, and that it must ere long be the great channel for that species of commerce. These natural causes he contends will give the *carrying trade* to British vessels on the homeward voyage, and that, as the St. Lawrence is closed by ice during the winter, and until May, of each year, natural causes also, will give the *return trade to American shipping*.

Without undertaking to say whether American wheat which passes over the lines into Canada, *goes to England under the denomination of Canadian wheat*, or whether it be eaten on the spot, and the Canada article exported—it is sufficient to know that the American farmer finds a sale for his produce, to the amount stated. He estimates that the Canadian demand for our surplus produce will amount in a few years to *twelve millions of dollars*. This immense trade, he urges as a motive for peace between the two countries. He bespeaks the interest of his Lordship with the home government, to permit this trade to remain untouched by further commercial regulations, and calls upon him, as it should be a *desideratum* with England, to *procure a cheaper article of food than wheat*, for her artizans—and as it would be policy to do so—*to admit American corn, whether in grain or meal, duty free*. The arguments and facts, with which the writer fortifies himself, show that he is master of his subject, and are such as will doubtless present themselves in a favorable light to the consideration of Lord Ashburton, whose calm and dispassionate judgment will at once recognise their propriety and force.

Influence of Carbon on vegetable growth—In what is called the *barrens*, in Baltimore county, some thirty years ago, thousands of acres were covered with *scrubby oaks*, so shrub-like in their growth, as to enable the huntsman mounted on horseback to look over the tops of them; this diminutive size of the trees had continued beyond the memory of man. As the country was broken and much infested with foxes, whose depredations were annoying to the farmers, almost every neighborhood kept its pack of hounds in self-protection. In autumn, however, after the fall of the leaves, it was found that owing to the ground being therewith covered, that the dogs could not retain the scent, and that Reynard was enabled to keep them at fault, and thus escape pursuit. In this provoking state of things, it was proposed to set fire to the dry leaves as a means of getting rid of the inconvenience. The proposition was adopted, and the practice followed up for many years, with a two-fold good effect. While the dogs were enabled to wind the whereabouts of the sly enemies of the poultry-yard, it produced an unlooked for effect upon the scrubby oaks, which surprised every one, and the more so as no one had anticipated it. Those *shrubs*, which in their growth, had remained stationary for a century, suddenly received new energy and put on the character of young and vigorously growing woods, and have so continued from that day to this; and when we saw them in the summer of 1839, were well grown thrifty trees. Now, to what are we to ascribe this sudden and beneficial change in the habits of these, theretofore, *apologies* for trees? Was it the potash produced by the ashes? Was it the influence of heat upon the soil? or was it owing to the combined influence of all these causes? We do not pretend to be able to fathom the depths of the mystery; but this we do know, that the good effects were produced by the burning of the leaves, from year to year; and deeming the fact an important one, we give it to our readers, leaving it to chemists to account for and trace out the cause.

MR. YOUNG'S METHOD OF CULTIVATING CORN—LARGE PRODUCT.

We annex a letter from Mr. Walter C. Young, of Jessamine co. Ky. detailing his method of cultivating corn. It is addressed to the editors of the Louisville Journal, from whose paper we copy it. It will be perceived by the introductory remarks that the editors of that journal say, that Mr. Young *has produced 195 bushels to the acre, and that his crop in the driest seasons does not fall short of 100 bushels to the acre*—Such products may be questioned by the sceptical, in those regions where, in large corn-growing districts, the *average yields* do not exceed three or four barrels to the acre. But for ourself, we can very readily imagine how such soil as that of Kentucky may be made to grow, by good cultivation, the very large quantity vouched for in the paragraph of the Journal. It will be perceived, that Mr. Young lays it down as *"an axiom incontrovertible in the cultivation of corn, that whenever a large crop has been raised, it was the result of close and early planting,"* and we most cordially agree with him, and particularly as to the first branch of his axiom; for common sense, reason, and the very nature of things, com-

bine to sustain him in its propriety, as without *close* planting be resorted to, it is impossible that the requisite number of stalks can stand upon an acre to *give a very large yield.* At the distance of 5 by 5, and 2 stalks in the hill, which mostly prevails in the chief corn-growing regions in the middle and southern states, but 1742 hills can be placed upon an acre, so that, allowing that each hill will yield a quart of corn, a liberal allowance, it cannot, by any possibility, give more than 54 3-8 bushels to the acre. We are here speaking of probable maximum yields, without having regard to minimums, or averages. But at the distance named by Mr. Young, namely, 3 ft. by 3, 4,840 hills can be placed on an acre, and by his plan of leaving 4 stalks in a hill, the acre will contain 19,360 stalks—Then if we suppose that each stalk yields one ear, at a half pint of shelled corn to each ear, the acreable product would be 151¼ bushels of shelled corn. From the statement of the Journal, however, it appears that Mr. Young has raised 195 bushels to the acre in a favorable season; so that his ears averaged largely above that yield. It may be said, that it requires soil equally strong with that of Kentucky, to bear such *close planting* and *heavy stocking*—that the exhausted fields of the old corn-growing states will not allow of it. This is all very true; but there are none so poor but that they might not be brought up, so as to bear much closer planting than they are now subject to. Judicious rotations and liberal manuring, liming, marling, or ashing, would so meliorate the poorest of them as to greatly increase their present capacity for production. There is no corn-planter, who might not, by pursuing a judicious course of making, husbanding, and preservation of his manure, but might, in a single year, increase the average acreable yield of his corn-fields from one to two barrels of corn, and by perseverance in that laudable course, ultimately bring it up to its maximum capacity for production. We are fully sensible, that the *light sandy soils* now appropriated to corn, in the middle and southern states, cannot be expected to be ever made as productive as the rich clays and loams of Kentucky, and other Western states; but no one will deny, that they are susceptible of being made infinitely more productive than they now are. Earl Stimson's farm in Saratoga co. N. Y. consists of 54 per ct. of sand, and yet his crops of 5000 bushels, average more than 100 bushels to the acre. And how has he been enabled for a series of 15 or 20 years to keep up his soil in this high condition of productiveness? Why, simply, because he restores to the earth an equivalent in manure for the grain and grass he extracts from it, and pursues a course of rotation calculated to improve instead of deteriorate it. There is no mystery in his management; nor is his system of manuring a heavy one, or frequently repeated—*five* loads of barn-yard manure and *three* of leached ashes, answer for once in 6 years. With this, he takes off his field one crop of wheat, one of corn, one of flax, rye, or barley, two crops of grass, and depastures the sixth year. Thus receiving from his soil, for this very limited outlay in manure, *five* crops and *one* year's pasturage. With the *same treatment*, most of the corn lands, which are now averaging *three* barrels to the acre, might, by one course of similar rotation, be made to yield *ten* barrels to the acre, and by a persistance therein would continue to improve. It may be alleged, that all farmers cannot procure ashes; true, they cannot; but *lime, marl* or *green sand*, may be obtained by most of them; either of which substances would answer in their stead; and as we only claim *fifty per cent.* for the productive capacity for *such* lands, as those of Earl Stimson yields, we think our demand cannot be said to be based in vain pretension.

Let us see what would be the effect of such an improvement in the productive capacity of the corn lands of Maryland. By the census of 1840, it appears that the product of Maryland was, in *Corn*, 6,244,147 bushels; and we think it will not be considered too *low*, if we set down the *average acreable* product at 20 bushels. If then, instead of yielding only 20 bushels to the acre, suppose those lands had yielded (as they can all be made to do) 50 bushels to the acre, and what would have been the aggregate product? Why 15,560,367½ bushels of corn, instead of 6,244,147, which would have been a difference in this one product alone, of 9,336,220½ bushels, which, at 50 cents per bushel, would have been equal to a money value of $4,668,110 25 cents, which, but for improvident culture, might have enured to the farmers of our State over and above what they actually raised. And let it be recollected, that that result could have been accomplished without adding one dollar to the cost of the labor of culture; for the same force which expended its sweat and toil on our exhausted fields would have been competent to the culture of them in an improved condition. To be sure, it would have required an outlay for *mineral manures*, as lime, marl, &c.; but this would only have been felt at the onset, and as the application of small quantities at a time, operate evident improvements, each farmer may, if his pecuniary resources require it, divide his applications of such manures into four annual instalments; and thus relieve himself from the onerous burthen of purchasing the whole at once. We connect *mineral manures* with the melioration of the soil, which we desire to see produced, because we firmly believe that no *permanent* improvement can be effected without them; and hold it as a sound position, that every landholder should look to *lasting* benefits, in every outlay of money he makes to increase the fertility of his soil.

In maintaining that the corn lands of Maryland, can be brought to produce 50 bushels to the acre, we desire to be understood to affirm, that every exhausted field in the country may be made to yield that and more, and that, being once resuscitated to that point, they may, by judicious treatment, be continued in their powers of fruitfulness. And such being our views we feel bound by a sense of duty to our common country to present them to our readers.

Mr. Young's communication seemed to call for these remarks from us; and in calling attention to it, we will observe that, while we have no objection to the *distance* he plants his corn at, we think that he leaves too many stalks in a hill, believing that *two* would be preferable in ninety cases out of a hundred to *four*, the number left by him; for though it would leave but half the number of stalks, we have no doubt the remaining ones would make up for the deficiency, in the increased *size and number of the ears* which they would bear.

Now for Mr. Young's communication:

Cultivation of Corn—We are pleased to lay before our readers the remarks of Mr. Young in regard to the cultivation of corn, and we are happy to find that he intends to say something more on the general management of his farm. Our readers may remember the short account we gave some time ago of a conversation we held with him, wherein we stated that *he had produced one hundred and ninety-five bushels of corn to the acre, and that his crop in the dryest seasons does not fall short of* 100 *bushels to the acre.* We have no hesitation in saying that his mode of cultivation comes nearer to the perfect one than any yet published. He has produced larger crops than any one else; and his mode admits of the cultivation of a larger number of acres to the hand. He will give us, we hope, in his next, an account of his system of manuring and putting his land down in grass.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

CEYLON, Jessamine Co. Ky. April 26, 1842.

Perceiving in your paper a call upon me as to my method of farming, and more particularly as to my method of cultivating corn, I hasten to comply. Your recollection of our conversation upon the subject of farming is good, though not entirely correct. As corn has been my staple, I begin with that first. My universal rule is *to plough my corn land the fall preceding the spring when I plant. As early in the spring as possible, I cross-plough as deep as circumstances will permit.* As soon as the ground is cross-ploughed, I commence checking off the first way with my large ploughs, and the second with my small ones—the checks 3 feet by 3. This being completed, I commence planting the way it was first checked, thereby making the checks diagonally straight; the advantage of which is, that the corn can be ploughed equally well both ways—a circumstance you rarely observe even among our best farmers. With this portion of my crop planted, I proceed to the next, and so on throughout my crop. You here perceive the advantage of this system of planting is, that the first field planted will be in condition to work by the time the last is planted. *My planting season is from the 20th to the 25th of March—a rule to which I adhere with scrupulous exactness; planting from eight to twelve grains in each hill, covering the same from four to six inches deep*—I greatly prefer the latter depth; and, in this particular, I take more pride and more pains than any other farmer in Kentucky. *I hold it as my ruling principle, that the product of the corn crop depends very much on its being properly covered, and much on its being properly ploughed the first time.* So soon as my corn is up of sufficent height, of which any farmer can judge, I start the large harrow directly over the rows; allowing a horse to walk each side, harrowing the way it was planted. On land prepared as above, and harrowed as directed, the hoeing part will be so completely performed by this process that it will satisfy the most skeptical. Allowing the corn thus harrowed to remain a few days, I start my small ploughs with the bar next the corn; and, so nicely will this be done, that, when a row is thus ploughed, so completely will the intermediate spaces, hill, &c., be lapped in by the loose dirt occasioned by this system of close ploughing, as to render other work useless at the present. *Now for the thinning part, for I profess to know nothing about replanting. I thin to four stalks in a hill.* This process may now be easily performed; taking advantage of the close ploughing, the portion to be pulled up yields very kindly at this particular stage. The second ploughing is performed with the mould-board next to the corn. So rapid has been the growth of the corn from the first to the second ploughing, that it is performed with perfect ease. In this stage I consider my crop safe. My general rule is never to plough corn more than four times, and harrow once. *My practice is to put a field in corn two successive years, and then grass it, and let it lie eight years*—a rule from which I never deviate. I do contend that the labor bestowed upon a sod field to put it in a state of thorough cultivation does not meet with a fair equivalent from one crop. I presume no farmer will doubt when I say the second year's crop from sod land is as good as the first—I say better, with not more than half the amount of labor. The best system of farming is to produce the greatest amount of profit from the smallest amount of labor.

I lay it down as an axiom incontrovertible, in the cultivation of corn, that whenever a large crop has been raised, it was the result of close and early planting, and I defy proof to the contrary. I propose, to all tenacious gentlemen-farmers and others, whose curiosity leads them, to try figures; they will not lie. I plant my corn three feet by three, four stalks in a hill, allowing but one ear to the stalk, and one hundred ears to the bushel, and then ascertain how many hills there is in a shock sixteen hills square, which is the usual custom of putting it up. There will then be from fifteen to sixteen shocks, to the acre—query, how much to the shock? My present crop bids fair to outstrip any preceding one. It was planted on the 20th of March. I am ploughing and thinning the first planting. More of this anon.

WALTER C. YOUNG.

Harvest Drink.—Mix with 5 gallons of good cool water half a gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar and two ounces of powdered ginger. This will make not only a very pleasant beverage, but one highly invigorating and healthful.

Budding should be done this month.

WORK FOR JUNE.

June, the first of summer months, with its clear sky and warm suns, has come, bringing with it its cares, its toils and its pleasures. The former two, owing to the unusually mild winter, which it pleased Providence to bless us with, will be found to have been accelerated, if not increased, while the latter is most pleasingly enhanced by the bright prospects, which every where greet the eye, of abundant harvests, calling forth from every bosom the warm and heartfelt aspirations of gratitude and joy, for vouchsafed blessings. When the husbandman looks around him, in his broad fields, covered with the luxuriant growth of vegetation, how instinctively should his thanks be poured out at the foot-stool of that Great Source of goodness, by whom his interests have been cared for, and through whose agency and paternal kindness, he is about to reap the rich reward of his labors, and thus to be enabled to provide for those who look up to him for support and comfort. Considerations and feelings such as these, are as honorable to human nature, as they will prove acceptable to Him to whom they are due, and by whom they will be received as evidences of our deservings.

With these reflections upon the change of the season, let us turn our minds to those objects which more immediately claim our attention

Upon the Farm.

Wheat.—Owing to the openness of the last winter, and the favorable condition of the weather throughout the spring, the wheat harvest has been pushed forward at least three weeks earlier than occurs in ordinary seasons, and from what we have heard from the States south of us, it will have been begun in many quarters before our papers of to-day reach their respective places of destination. But to those whose fields may not be ready for the cradle, we would recommend, that they should cut their grain before it becomes *dead ripe*, as by so doing they will not only prevent much loss from shattering, but secure their straw in a condition infinitely more nutritious, than when left too long standing, and consequently deprived, by the effect of drying and evaporation, of those juices which impart to it its greatest value as food for stock. It should be an object too, to have plenty of force, so that the grain may be cut and got in in good time, and thus preserved from injury from the elements. The *stacking* should be well done; and to ensure this, it would be best, that that duty be confided to faithful and competent hands, under the immediate superintendence and direction of the proprietor. Many a good crop of wheat have been impaired in its market value by slovenly stacking, or storing, a thing which should never be permitted to occur, as after encountering all the trouble of culture and harvesting, it is sinful to permit it to be wasted by indifference, or neglect.

Corn.—It should be an object of primary moment with every corn grower, to keep his corn-field well worked and perfectly clean from weeds and grass, as without the soil be kept open and free for the admission of air, rain and dew, and the plants be preserved from the intrusion of those pests, its product will be greatly diminished. To succeed well, *corn* must have no neighbors but those of its own kind—the companionship of strangers, being as fatal to its healthful existence and vigorous growth, as the presence of a Paul-pry is offensive to the sensibility of a well-bred gentleman. And as there is no time to be lost now, let us enjoin it upon you as a duty you owe yourself, to push onward, with all your energy, in the cultivation of your corn.

Fall Potatoes.—Those who may not have gotten in their fall crop of potatoes, should bear in mind that they should be promptly planted, as they require *time* to ripen the roots. At all events they should be in the ground by the 10th or 15th of the month, and would be all the better of having been planted by the middle of the last month.

To those who may not intend to provide other roots for their milch-cows, we would respectfully suggest the propriety, of putting in a patch of potatoes for that purpose; besides furnishing a most grateful change of food in the dead of winter, they would add greatly to the yield of butter by the cows, either of which considerations are worthy of attention; the first, as it comes commended by sentiments of humanity, and the last, by motives of interest.

Mangle Wurtzel and Sugar Beets.—If not already done, let these be *thinned* out with care, well cleaned, and kept so until laid by.

Ruta Baga.—Presuming that you have already given the ground you have allotted for this *root*, a good and thorough ploughing—deep and well turned—we would advise you as soon as the grass begins to spring up in the ploughed land, to put in your plough, and give it another ploughing—this done, harrow, and let the land lie until about the 20th of the month, then cart on your manure, and plough it in not deeper than 3 inches; harrow again thoroughly, so as to make a fine tilth, and roll well. Then, if you have a drill barrow, drill in your seed, in rows about 2 feet apart, finishing by sowing ashes on the rows after the seed is covered; ten bushels judiciously strewn will be enough for one acre.

After Culture.—As soon as the Ruta-baga plants come up, in order to protect them from the fly, you should let a careful hand go along through the rows, mop in hand, and sprinkle them with fish oil. If carefully done, a gallon will be enough for an acre, and as the man with the oil scatters it on the leaves of the young plants, another should follow in his track and strew soot, or ashes on them. By this attention, which will require scarcely any outlay of money, and not more than half a day's labor, you will save the young plant from its foe.

When the plants are safe from the ravages of the fly, and about two or three inches high, they must be thinned out so as to stand about 8 inches asunder in the rows. The persons entrusted with the thinning process, must at the same time clean out all grass or weeds with his hoe.

In about 8 or 10 days after this, either put a cultivator in, and cleanse the rows of all weeds, or have it done by hoe-men, taking care not to make any hill around the bulbs, which will then be forming. By using the cultivator in the middle of the rows, much time will be saved, as the hoe will only then be required between the plants, which can be done, without much cost in labor or money.

Two similar workings, at intervals of eight or ten days will suffice for the crop, if well and faithfully executed.

Of Seed.—A pound of seed, if skilfully drilled will be sufficient for an acre, though a slovenly hand might require two pounds.

Of Manure.—Cow manure is the best, and that would be preferable, if it had been carried through the process of fermentation, and mixed with about a hundred bushels of ashes, to 20 double horse cart-loads of the former; though we have seen a very large crop of Ruta-bagas grown, when the manure used was from the barn-yard, of which horse-dung formed a large portion of it, and applied too in its long state.

We have seen good effects result from the sowing of 6 bushels of refuse fish salt upon an acre of ruta-baga just after they were drilled. While the stench of the fish appeared to us to keep off the fly, the salt and the oleagenous particles it had imbibed from the fish, evidently imparted to the young plants nourishment, which encouraged their rapid growth.

Clover Hay.—If the auspicious and forward season has not enabled you to cut your clover, do so as soon as it is in full blossom: cure it in cocks, and stack it away as soon as it is dry. Indeed, if you sprinkle a peck of salt on each ton, as stacked, you may put it up before that period, as the salt will prevent its heating, besides rendering the hay much more acceptable to your stock.

If you wish your clover to do you the utmost service in the melioration of your soil, you should neither cut the after-math, nor suffer the cattle to depasture on it. By suffering the second growth to perish upon the ground, you will provide for the roots next winter, not only a warm protective covering, but to the soil itself, a pretty fair top-dressing, whose benefits you will witness in the vigorous growth of the young clover the succeeding spring.

If, however, you design turning in your clover this fall, and to sow wheat thereon, or to plant it in corn next spring, you may suffer your stock to graze on it. But if you design *corn* to succeed the clover, by all means you should sow salt on it soon after cutting the clover—about five bushels to the acre—by so doing you'll destroy the cut and grub worm, and thus preserve your young corn plants next spring.

Soiling Stock.—There are but few farmers, whose stock do not suffer for the want of pasturage in the latter part of August, and during the month of September. The falling off of the cows in *milk*, and consequently in the production of *butter*, during that period, is sorely felt by all, and too often have we to witness a distressing depreciation in the appearance of the cattle also. Now as the inconvenience and loss to ourselves, and discomfort to our stock, can be obviated, at a trifling expense, and comparatively little trouble, we do think that it should be done. Two acres of good ground, well manured and prepared, if sown in *Corn*, broadcast, or *Millet*, would furnish green food twice a day for twenty head of cattle for 6 weeks, and the trouble of cutting and feeding it to the stock, would not take more than an hour's time each day, of a smart hand, which labor would be more than paid for by the manure which would be made, as cattle soiled should always be kept in the yard through the night. In sowing either of these grains, the piece of ground allotted to it, should be sown in portions, at intervals of some days apart, so that the whole might be cut over before it should get too old.

If *Corn* be sown, 4 bushels to the acre is the proper quantity of seed. If *Millet*, half a bushel to three pecks.

By adopting this plan of soiling in the latter part of summer and fall, besides the large additional quantity of manure which would be made, the farmer, or planter, would have the satisfaction of seeing his stock enter the winter in good condition, vigorous, healthy, and consequently infinitely better able to meet its rigors and privations.

Independently, however, of the virtues of Millet for soiling, it is a most excellent crop to grow for hay, when timothy or clover meadows may not abound, or scarcity, arising from unavoidable circumstances, may be threatened; therefore, we will say a few more words upon the subject of the culture of

Millet.—We called attention to the culture of this plant in our "*Work for May*;" but as the time has now arrived when, if at all this season, it should be sown, we shall avail ourself of the occasion, to bring it again to the notice of our readers. We do so from the high sense we entertain of its merits, as a resource for hay, where a scarcity of the grasses usually grown for that article may be apprehended. All animals relish it well; in point of nutrition, when cut at the proper period, just before, or immediately after the upper parts of the heads are tinged with yellow, it is superior to either timothy or clover; it is easily cured; on good land, adapted to its growth, it will yield more per acre than either; it withstands the heat and drought of summers better than any other; working cattle labor well, and keep in good heart and condition on it. This is saying a great deal in its favor, the reader will probably conclude; but not more than we feel justified by our *experience* in saying. Having spoken thus much in its favor, we will proceed to state how it

should be cultivated, and in what kind of soil it prospers best.

The soil best adapted to its growth is a deep *light loam*, or *rich sand*. Either should be ploughed at least twice. Let the first ploughing be as deep as the plough can penetrate the soil: then harrow finely, both lengthwise and crosswise. After which, haul on 20 horse-cart loads of rich stable or barn-yard dung to the acre; spread it evenly over the surface, plough it in 3 inches deep, then pulverize well, by harrowing; sow *half a bushel of seed to the acre*, harrow it in with a light harrow, and finish by rolling, so as to compress the earth around the seed, and thereby promote vegetation, and secure to the plants a start over the weeds. And in order to make assurance doubly sure, as to giving the plants this start, it will be best to soak the seed in a solution of warm water and salt-petre about twenty-four hours, as also to dry them in plaster when about to be sown.

If it be desirable to save the grain, the millet should be permitted to stand before being cut until fully one half the head is yellow, and when cut, it should be bound into sheaves, in which way the grain may be easily thrashed out without injuring the hay. It will yield from 20 to 30 bushels of seed to the acre, which if ground, or chopt, would be as good food for horses, hogs, fatting bullocks, milch cows, or sheep as any other meal usually fed to them. But where wanted for hay, we would recommend its being cut before the ripening of the seed, as the hay is then more tenderer, more easily digested, and as we believe more nutritious. If cut for hay at the proper period, it is our opinion, that two tons of it would be equal to three of either timothy or clover.

To ensure a good crop—the ground must be suitable, well manured, and thoroughly pulverized.

Harvest Tools.—Have your harvest tools of every description hunted up, adjusted and repaired, or supplied by new ones; don't leave doing this off till the last moment.

Harvest Supplies.—Get all your supplies of provisions and groceries for the harvest, and don't have to send off a hand to town for them at a moment when he should be in the field.

Pumpkins, Melons, &c.—Be careful to have your patches of these kept clean of every thing in shape of grass or weeds, and to keep the earth open to the influence of the weather.

Tobacco Fields must be strictly attended to.

Orchard.—All young trees which may have been newly planted should be examined, and have the irregular shoots displaced, so as to give shape and form to the heads.

Newly planted trees should, during this and the succeeding summer months, be aided in time of drought by being watered.

All fruit trees should be also examined and cleaned of all catterpillars, together with their nests. The best way we have ever seen practiced, is to make a mop of rags around the end of a pole, moisten this with spirits of turpentine and dislodge the catterpillars, nests and all, taking care to burn them.

Such of your apricot, nectarine, and peach trees, as may be over burthened with fruit, should have it thinned out, so as to leave only as much as you think can be supported by the tree without injury.

The trunks of all of the more delicate kinds of fruit trees—those that are liable to be injured by worms and insects,—should receive a coating, or painting, of *soft soap, salt, and flower of sulphur*, and have a mixture of salt, salt-petre and ashes strewn around the tree, so as to form a circle of some two or three feet. The *Peach* tree, in addition to this, should have its trunk examined for three or four inches under the ground for the worm, which should be picked out with the point of a knife, or piece of wire, and killed; then paint the part of the trunk thus exposed with the mixture of soap, salt and sulphur, and sprinkle a mixture of 8 parts salt and 2 of salt-petre over the earth thus exposed, and then cover up.

Plum trees, apricot trees, &c., may be saved from the insect that destroys their fruit, by having a solution of tobacco and sulphur thrown freely over the branches once a week.

Buckwheat—This grain either for the purpose of grain, or that of ploughing in, may now be sown. If for its seed, a peck, or a peck and a half of seed to the acre will be enough; if for plowing in, from half a bushel to three pecks will be necessary.

If any one has a poor piece of ground that they wish to put in Rye next September, let us persuade him to sow it in Buckwheat, and as soon as that is in blossom, plough it in; then sow their rye, and the gage of a man of truth for it, it will add twenty-five or thirty per cent to the yield; and we will promise you fifty, if, before ploughing in the buckwheat, you sow on it ten bushels of lime to the acre.

Weeds.—Extirpate them wherever you find them on your farm; suffer none to go to seed, and as you cut them down, put them on your dung heap, and make them, in the rottenness of their bodies, repay you for their occupancy of your land and the trouble of their collection.

As we have pretty freely discussed the business of the *farm*, let us direct our footsteps towards, and see if we cannot find something worthy of attention

In the Garden.

Potatoes.—Weed and hill up your *early* potatoes; prepare your ground and plant your *late* ones, if you have not already done so. Procure good seed, the *Mercers* if you desire farinaceous mealy bulbs; be sure to prepare the ground well and give plenty of manure, and to strew some lime on the top of it. Should the worm attack the tops when they come up, strew salt over them.

Water Melons, Canteleupes, Musk-Melons, Squashes and Cucumbers, must all be thinned out, if not previously done, and hoed up: keep them clean of weeds and the earth open until you have done with their culture. Don't forget when they begin to run, to top them, so as to induce them to form their fruit.

Sweet Potatoes.—These must have the earth drawn around them, and care be taken to preserve sufficient flatness at the top of the hill, to allow of the penetration of the water: and be sure to keep them clean at all times.

Cauliflowers.—Your early cauliflowers will now be forming their flowers, which you must protect from the sun and rain, by breaking the leaves and bending them over them, so as to form a barrier against both.

Such plants as may not be thus forward, must be kept clean and watered in dry weather.

Cabbages.—Plant out your cabbage plants the first wet season, and see that they do not afterwards suffer either by drought or weeds; the first you can prevent by watering, the latter by the hoe.

If you desire *headed* cabbages in *early autumn*, you may procure them, by sowing any of the earlier varieties of seeds in a rich bed and setting them out as soon as they may be large enough.

Broccoli plants may now be planted out; but if you wish them to succeed, you must give them a rich bed, which should be previously well manured and dug deeply.

Celery.—Your early celery plants must be set out in tranches; but before you do so, be sure to trim off the tops. After being planted, they must be regularly watered every evening until they take root, or a good drenching rain shall relieve you of this labor.

Peas.—You may plant a small bed of Peas for late use.

Asparagus beds, which may be now running up to seed, must be weeded and kept clean.

Leeks may now be transplanted in a good rich bed, thoroughly manured and prepared.

Lettuce.—Transplant lettuce plants, and sow seed for a successive supply.

Small Sallading of all kinds should now be sown, and you may continue to do so, at intervals of a week, for several successive weeks: by doing so, you will secure a continuous supply.

Kidney Beans, for late supply, may now be planted. Should the ground be dry, don't omit to water them.

Lima Beans.—Hoe and keep them clean, and if you have not already stuck them, do so forthwith.

Radishes.—Sow Radish seed now, and at intervals of a week throughout the month; by so doing you'll be able to keep up a supply of crisp ones for table or market.

Beets, Parsnips and Carrots.—Thin out these and be sure to keep them as clean as a new penny.

Turnips.—If you desire to have early turnips, either for market or to grace your table, prepare a deep loamy bed, by manuring it well with cow dung, which should be dug in deeply; rake the ground fine as you dig the ground; when your bed is made as fine as the rake can make it, sow your turnip seed, then strew ashes over the bed, and rake the seed in. This done you must press down the earth with the back of a spade or shovel, and thus complete your work. When the plants *first* come up, sprinkle fish oil over them with a *mop*, and dust them with soot, or ashes.

Endive.—Transplant your Endive plants, and sow more seed for a late supply.

Okra, Egg, and Tomato Plants must all be hoed up and weeded.

Horse Radish.—Hoe and weed between the rows and plants.

Red Peppers.—Your pepper plants must be set out, and watered in dry weather until they take firm root.

Strawberries.—You may now make new plantations of strawberries, and provided you keep the plants well watered they will take root, thrive well, and bear better next spring than those planted later.

If you have no strawberry bed in your garden, let us have sufficient influence with you, to induce you to plant out one *now*, or at farthest in August next. Besides being the most delicious of all the garden fruits, they are among the most healthful; and, therefore, no husband and father, should fail to provide for his family a luxury which has so many good qualities to recommend it to favor.

Grapes.—Carefully tie up the young shoots of your vines as they advance, and when the bloom is over give the vines a good hoeing, so as to destroy the weeds.

Hyacinths and Tulips.—Towards the latter part of this month, you should take up the bulbs of these. When taken up, cut the stems off close, and place the roots in a cool shady room, where they will be dried gradually. When perfectly dry, put them away in boxes, or bags, and hang them up in a dry room until planting time.

Pinks and Carnations may be propagated by layers, as soon as the plants are in full bloom, or it may delayed until the flowers are on the decline.

Pinks and Carnation Seedlings may now be set out, and kept well watered until they take strong root.

Annual flowers, of almost every kind, may now be set out.

Box Edgings must now be trimmed.

Flower Borders and Shrubberies should be kept clean and neat, or the beauty of their effect will be destroyed.

Watering.—See that nothing requiring it fails to receive supplies of water.

Dahlias.—Keep down the weeds around your *Dahlias*, so as to have the earth at all times clean and open. Once a week water them with *soap suds*, and you need not fear but that you will be gratified with a a luxuriant growth, and rich and brilliant bloom.

Besides the soap suds, they must always, *in dry weather*, be kept moist by watering; for being a plant of great succulence, and hungry withal, they require to be generously treated.

Onions.—See that your onion bed is kept clean this month.

Though we have endeavored to avoid it, we have doubtless omitted to point out many things requiring attention, and have, therefore, to request you to cast a daily eye through every department of your garden, and give such directions as the necessities of each may require at your hands. If you have not been used to such superintendence, begin it now, you never can commence the good work younger; and you may take our word for it, that when once fairly enlisted in it, you will find it among the sweetest sources of pleasure enjoyed by you. With this injunction we will take our leave, first wishing, that your toils of the current year may be crowned, as they now promise in prospective, with fruitful crops, that those crops may bring good prices, and that you and your's may be blessed with good health to give you and them zest to enjoy the fruits of your labor.

INTERESTING TRIAL OF PLOUGHS.

We the undersigned, appointed Judges of a trial of Ploughs in the city of Baltimore on Saturday, the 28th of May, 1842, beg leave to report, that they witnessed the same with great satisfaction, and that, as each of the ploughs tried were excellent, beg leave to enter into a detail of their opinions of the relative merits of each, as well as of their views and reasons for coming to the conclusion they do, with respect to the superiority of the one patented by Messrs. Barnaby & Mooers, of Ithaca, N. Y., and which, upon the occasion of the present trial was worked by the latter gentleman.

1. *Barnaby & Mooers*—This is a double share plough, calculated by its peculiar construction and fixtures, for either ploughing on level ground, or hill sides, and constructed to be used either as a right, or left handed imple-

BARNABY & MOOERS' PLOUGH.

ment, working equally well either way. By a fixture at the tail of the beam, by the use of the foot, the ploughman prepares his plough for the succeeding furrow without the labor or trouble of lifting it, the plough being brought round by the motion of the horses, and prepared for action without subjecting the end of the furrough to the treading down usually experienced. It possesses the capacity, by adjustment, of either laying the furrow level,or of lapping it at an angle, and in either case without breaking up the sod, if the ground be a ley. The usual depth ploughed was 7 inches, with a breadth of furrow slice of from 12 to 14 inches, except when it came to be tested by the *Dynamometer*, the instrument by which its draught was ascertained, when its depth was less, and the breadth of slice uniformly 12 inches. There is a peculiarity about this plough, which is worthy of note. On the bottom of the furrow, and on the landside, it cuts out fully 2½ inches of the earth, so as to reduce resistance in the turning of the succeeding furrow, thereby facilitating, not only that operation, but ensuring the exactitude with which it is performed, leaving a clean and broad furrow behind, in which the furrow horse can walk, and preventing the treading of the ground in turning. It lays the furrows with great regularity, whether when lapping, or laying them flat, and so close, as almost, in either case, to entirely cover the sod, a thing, where it is desirable to cultivate upon a clover, or grass-ley, of great value, as it ensures not only the decomposition of the vegetable mass turned under, but, unless subsequently brought back by after-tillage, prevents the escape of any eliminating gases, and appropriates the whole to the growing crop. The importance of this economy will be appreciated, when it is considered that, from actual experiment, it has been ascertained that there are *twelve tons* of vegetable matter in an acre of grass-sward, or clover-ley, when either are well set.

In testing the resistance or draught of this plough, it was found, by the *instrument*, to be 350 pounds on an average; that with that force it carried an *average* depth of furrow, tested at *three* points, of 5 2-9 inches, with an equal breadth of slice throughout, of 12 inches.

2. *The Wiley Plough, by Messrs. Mott*—This we consider a most effective and valuable implement, though it is but fair to say, as the plough was *new*, *unscoured* and *untried* before, that it operated to great disadvantage. It nevertheless did its work with excellent effect; laid its furrow well, loosened up the soil handsomely, effectively, and left the ground in the best possible condition for the harrow and the mellowing influence of sun and air. In stony and gravelly soils, as well as in stumpy grounds, we apprehend it will be found a most effective implement, as well as in all other situations where mellowness of tilth is desirable—and where is it not? From the superiority of the metal of which its mould board is made, as well as that of its points,and the self-sharpening principle of its construction, we believe that it is not only a very lasting plough, but one which will require but little to keep it in order, an object of no mean consideration to the planter and farmer.

In the ploughing of stubble too, where the same necessity does not exist for laying the furrow flat, to smother the grass, as in ley-ploughing, it will be found to possess high claims to consideration, as also in row culture.

In submitting the Wiley plough of the Messrs. Mott, to the test of the *dynamometer*, to find its draught or resistance, the instrument indicated a force of 575 lbs. at the second trial, the first being 550 lbs. Its depth of furrow was on an average 6 6-9ths—breadth of furrow slice 13 1-6 inches.

3. *Prouty & Mears' Centre Draught plough* by Messrs. *Hanson & Co.*—This was the smallest plough on the ground, but nevertheless valuable. Like the preceding one, it labored under the disadvantage of being *new*, *untried*, *unscoured*, with the additional one, of having to depend upon chance for its team and handler, its owners having purchased it that day, and being unprovided with either, merely brought it upon the arena in a spirit of accommodation highly creditable to them. The Prouty & Mears' plough is the brag plough of Massachusetts, and well does it deserve the favor of the notable farmers of that thrifty region. It lays its furrows well and cleanly, leaves them wide and open, of uniform depth and good condition for after cultivation, and is upon the whole one of those implements which, with a practical man, will improve by acquaintance.

The average depth of its test furrow was 5 1-9 inches, breadth of furrow slice 12 1-6 inches, and draught 500lb.

4. The *Howard Plough* by *Mr. Beltzhoover*—This is also a Boston plough, of much celebrity, and deservedly so. It is strong, simple and powerful, operates with ease to man and beast, and does most capital work, turning a bold furrow slice, of uniform depth, lapping it at a good angle, and hiding tolerably well the vegetable covering, all of which are objects of moment to the successful culture of the earth.

Its test furrow gave a depth of 5 7-9 inches, with a breadth of slice of 14 inches—and its draught was 550lb.

5. The *Davis plough*, by *Mr. Eastman*—This long known and highly appreciated implement, though it did not wait to have its *draught* tested, which was a source of regret to the judges and spectators,, remained long enough to gain, under the management of the admirable ploughman who worked it, a good name. It worked with great ease, made a lap at a desirable angle, laid its furrows in a lively state, and covered the ley. In a word, it performed its labor in a style to please the eye and be promotive of the farmer's interest.

The task, to the undersigned, of deciding, where such excellence was to be found in each of the implements contending, was one of difficulty, and would have been more so, but for the various purposes for which the Barnaby & Mooers' plough is adapted, it being, in fact, a plough of all work, and from the fact of its executing its work with *so much less draught* than either of the others.

Before we close our remarks we will observe, that Mr. Eastman exhibited upon the ground a *substratum* plough, which was also tried with the happiest effect. Following in the furrow of another plough, it loosened the soil below the bottom of the furrow, *without turning up the subsoil*, to the depth of 9 inches. The efficacy of such an implement to all crops requiring deep cultivation—and how many of them are there that do not?—cannot be too highly appreciated.

To all tenacious clays, retentive of moisture, it would prove of the first importance.

To all stiff, wet soils, it would be valuable, as it would save the expense of draining in many cases.

In fact, it would be of advantage to all soils of an adhesive character, as will appear by the remark we are about to make. The furrows on which it operated was 7 inches deep, the substratum was penetrated by it 9 inches more, making in all 16 inches of soil effectively prepared for cultivation.

In conclusion, it is proper to remark, that the ground was a clay mould, which from having laid in grass, in a common, for many years, had become indurated, and presented great resistance to the ploughs.

GEORGE BELTZHOOVER,
EDWD. P. ROBERTS,
GIDEON B. SMITH.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

By DAVID THOMAS, *of Cayuga county.*

Concluded.

The APRICOT was formerly ranked with the plum, but it differs enough to stand separate. Like the plum however, it has a smooth stone, and turns sour with heat; though in flavor it resembles the peach more than any of our fruits. It resembles it also in the excitability of the fruit buds in winter. Its earlier bloom exposes it rather more to severe weather in the spring, but generally it succeeds wherever the peach can be successfully cultivated. In this climate, the tree is perfectly hardy.

There are two species of the Apricot: the black, and the common sort, which has spread into many varieties. Ripening earlier than the peach, their presence in the Fruit Garden is very desirable.

Neither the borer nor the caterpillar attack the PEAR tree; but sometimes flies, wasps, and hornets are busy among the leaves, showing that all is not right, and that honey dew emitted by plant lice, attracts them. But this tree is subject to a more serious injury, to wit: the FIRE BLIGHT, which occurs early in summer, the leaves from the extremity of the branches for two or more feet, appearing as if they were *scorched*. We think however, that two distinct causes occasionally operate to produce similar effects, namely: insects, and a starting of the bark in winter.

The late Professor Peck on examining the branch of a pear tree which had died with fire blight, said the damage was caused by an insect (*Scolytus pyri,*) and that to cut off the limbs a foot or more below the dead part, and IMMEDIATELY BURN THEM, would be the proper remedy. We have faithfully followed this advice; and though the fire blight has been several times in the Fruit Garden, its ravages have always been arrested at once, so that we have not lost a tree from this cause in twenty years. We have believed that the new colonies went with us when we carried off and destroyed the branches.

The starting of the bark in winter, appears to be caused by an untimely flowing of the sap, followed by intense cold, which expands it into ice, and separates the bark from the wood. We have observed such effects once or twice, succeeded on some of the smaller branches, by a blighting of the leaves, but we believe it seldom occurs in this district.

The PLUM tree is sometimes, though rarely, attacked by the *peach worm* in Western New-York. Its most formidable enemy however, is the insect that causes the "BLACK KNOT," similar in its effects to the insect that destroys the morello, if they are not identical. Be this as it may, it is rapidly increasing; and unless our farmers shall turn over a new leaf, the plum will soon become very rare amongst us. In every direction that we travel, branches are loaded with these excrescences; and if there is one man within fifty miles of us who has done his duty, we should be pleased to hear it.

To guard against this insect, the trees should be well pruned, though not enough to check their vigor, so that the *knots* may be readily discovered. Unless this precaution be taken, it would be very difficult to find all of them, without spending more time than people in general have to spare. Let there be no delay in cutting off and burning them when they are found.

It appears that the eggs of this insect are deposited in a slit of the bark some time during the summer, and where they generally pass the winter without hatching. Soon after vegetation commences in the spring, a kind of fungous wood is formed, swelling out on one side of the branch, and amongst this the young progeny finds nourishment and shelter. This fungous wood however, appears not to be occasioned by the worm, for it often occurs where there are none, but by some irritating secretion from the parent.

After the late severe drought, when the trees took a second growth, we found several *new* excrescences so late in the season that probably the worms would have perished with cold if we had not arrested their career. Does the starting of the fungous wood cause the eggs to hatch?

We have spoken of insects that depredate on the *tree*: we now turn to such as injure the *fruit* by puncturing and then depositing a nit, so that it becomes *wormy* and drops prematurely from the tree.

Every person that cultivates the plum, apricot, or nectarine, ought to be acquainted with the CURCULIO, both by sight and by character. There ought to be a good drawing of this insect, but we have seen none; and at this

season of the year, we cannot have one prepared. It is however, a dark brown bug, about a quarter of an inch long, and of singular form, having a slender neck and head. When it drops from the tree, it lies still, pretending to be dead; or if a dried blossom or leaf be near, where it can hide, it moves cautiously under, fearing to be seen in motion. When crushed between the thumb and finger it feels like Indian meal, and like no other insect that we have examined.

It is timid; and when hogs, sheep, or cattle pass frequently under the trees, it is scarcer than in more retired places. Trees that stand near a door where there is much passing, are often entirely exempt from its visits; and the same result occurs where they stand in a lane or barn-yard. The late Thomas Forrest of Germantown near Philadelphia, tied one end of a cord to a plum tree, and the other end to his pump handle, so that it shook the tree whenever they drew water. It saved the fruit.

This insect on one point is very sagacious. It is unwilling to have its progeny drop on a pavement, or into water. The same shrewd horticulturist set his nectarine leaning over the fish pond, and not a curculio disturbed them. In regard to pavements, we have had several accounts of their efficacy. A friend of ours had his plums to ripen perfectly over a pavement, while others, without this protection, though otherwise favorably situated, were entirely destroyed.

Only a few trees however, can be guarded in this way. For the Fruit Garden, we want something more comprehensive, and have already referred to the services of swine and poultry. They devour much of the *wormy* fruit, and the young curculios along with it; but some of these insects probably escape, besides all such as leave the fruit before it falls.* How long they live, is not known; but if we may judge from their difference in size, it may be many years; and to this company, the new brood is annually added. Unless the swine and poultry therefore, can induce them to migrate, the fruit must suffer greatly from their ravages, and such has been our experience.

Finding many of our trees nearly unproductive, we determined in the early part of last summer to call these depredators to account. Accordingly we followed the same plan that we recommended some years ago in the New-York Farmer:—spread sheets under the trees, and jarred the branches violently. The little marauders taken by surprise, fell down by dozens; and the contrast of colors, enabled us to detect them at a glance. We chose the cool of the morning for this purpose, when they were slightly benumbed; and persevered till we had destroyed nearly 1700. In consequence all the trees that we visited, bore fruit in abundance; and to prove that our labor was rewarded, a tree that was overlooked bore three apricots, while another of less size bore half a bushel.

During its migrations, the curculio doubtless uses its wings; and near its native spot it may occasionally fly into the tree; but from several circumstances, we conclude that it generally assends by crawling. With this belief, circular tin troughs have been fastened round the trees; and being filled, and kept filled with water, have been found useful—for this insect is no navigator. These appendages however, should be applied very early in the spring, before it gets up the trees. Afterwards they are not likely to be of any benefit whatever.

When the earlier accounts of the curculio were published, it was believed to be identical with the worms that infest the apple, pear, and quince; but Noyes Darling of New Haven, more than ten years ago, discovered that they were very distinct; and we repeated his experiment with the same result. It is a dark gray miller that attacks the apple and the pear, and probably the quince. It was also thought that the curculio continued its ravages until autumn; but the same sagacious horticulturist found that its work was finished before midsummer.

The mark which it leaves on the fruit that it punctures, is in form of a crescent; and we have never seen that mark except on stone fruit.

The *down* of the PEACH generally protects it against the curculio; but the NECTARINE, which is only a smooth skin variety of peculiar flavor, often suffers even more than the plum or the apricot.

The PEACH WORM (*Ægeria exitiosa*) attacks the tree at the root, where the bark is soft from the moisture of the ground, or the shading of grass; but it avoids the hard scaly part, so that old trees are often undisturbed for years. On the reverse, young trees are much injured by it, and sometimes destroyed, especially where two or more are at work at the same time. If they encircle the tree, there is no hope of its recovery, but this is rarely accomplished by one worm.

Though it feeds on the pulpy part of the bark, it seems careful not to disturb the cuticle, so that were it not for the filth mixed together on the outside, it would be difficult to find the depredator. The fresh filth however, sufficiently indicates its presence. By entering a knife at that point, and slitting the cuticle longitudinally, the establishment is soon broken up, for it is seldom four inches in length; and then we discover a white grub three quarters of an inch long, which is readily extracted. When it is removed, the tree speedily recovers.

Some persons remove the soil to the depth of two or three inches, and apply hot water, hot soap suds, or warm brine, at any time in autumn or spring when the ground is unfrozen; and if the gum be also removed, so that the fluid can enter the hole, the worm is sure to perish.

Various methods have been employed to *prevent* the attacks of this insect. In the spring, earth has been piled round the tree a foot high, covering up all the bark that was tender. With the same object in view, canvas or ropes made of hay or straw, have been wound about the stem, and then coated with white wash. Straw in an upright position has also been applied. Tan in small boxes has answered the same purpose; and its properties are also repulsive. Lime and ashes have the same effect. Common salt, either alone or mixed with nitre, has been found efficacious, besides promoting the growth and productiveness of the tree. Half a pound has been scattered round it at a time. Soot employed in the same way, is highly recommended. A small red cedar, planted in the same hole with a peach tree has protected it by its offensive odor. Charcoal in small pieces, heaped up, is supposed to smother the worm by choke damp, and sulphur to poison it with its fumes. Doubtless all are useful, but the appendages should be removed when the warm season is over.

Sometimes a worse evil than the worm, however, overtakes the peach tree. This malady was named by the late Judge Peters of Pa. "THE YELLOWS;" but the leaves are not always yellow, as the name would imply. A more certain indication is the premature ripening of the fruit, with purple discolorations of the pulp, and deficient flavor. As the disease advances bundles of slender twigs protrude from the larger branches, and increase till the vital energy is exhausted.

This case is perhaps the only instance of a contagious disease among vegetables, communicated by contract of the roots, or the application of pollen. That such are the facts, indeed, has not been directly proved, but the circumstantial evidence is strong and pointed. Young, healthy trees, speedily decline when planted among diseased roots. Frequently, the first appearance of the premature ripening is confined to a solitary branch, when no trace of the disease can be found in any other part of the tree. When this happens, it is prudent to amputate immediately, although it is doubtful if the tree itself can be safely left to stand till it blooms again. In particular cases we have pruned closely, destroying the blossom buds, and giving it a chance for recovery, without endangering other trees; but we would not recommend it as a general rule, but extirpate the tree in due time.

It is certainly known, however, that the disease can be communicated like the small pox. We have set buds from sickly trees into healthy stocks, and all have perished in the course of the year. Yet different degrees of virulence, perhaps depending on the stage of the disease, are observable.

There can be no doubt that on a sickly tree, the pit or kernel is as much affected as the pulp that surrounds it; and therefore such stones ought never to be planted in a nursery. A peach tree not attacked by worms, and free from this malady, ought to live at least 50 or 100 years; and we believe no reason whatever, except the two just mentioned, can be assigned, for their early decay. If the worm is not at the root therefore, when the tree is sickly, we may conclude it has the yellows; and that this disease, if the pith was tainted, has

"Grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength."

Some varieties of the peach and nectarine, are subject to a WHITE MILDEW, which appears on the new shoots about midsummer, checking their growth, but not attended with any other ill effects. It seems analogous to the mildew on the grape and gooseberry; and may be cured (it is said) by the application of sulphur water. A better course, however, for culturists in general, would be to stimulate the tree to make a handsome growth in the early part of the season, and to take no further care.

This disease appears to be exclusively confined to Lindley's FIRST CLASS of peaches and nectarines, "whose leaves are deeply and doubly serrated having no glands." Some varieties of this class, however, suffer very little; while others, such as the Early Anne, are much impeded in their growth.

The peach is justly considered the most delicious fruit of the temperate zone; and yet it is scarcely known in a large portion of the State of New-York, which we have much reason to believe would admit of its successful culture. Not only in the high lands between the Cayuga lake and the Susquehanna, but also in the elevated region between the Great Bend and the Blue Mountain in Pa. this tree has been found healthy and fruitful. We saw several in fine order, the very next season after some had perished with the cold in the low and beautiful valley of Stroudsburgh.

To some persons this statement may appear like a paradox. But what are the other facts in this case? Warmth in winter is pernicious. It starts the sap, swells the bud, and the intense cold that follows destroys bud and branch. On the contrary, the steady cold of the hills, is conservative. The bud is so exquisitely folded and pared for a severe season, that unless it is disturbed by the sap, it is safe from the greatest cold of our latitude. Like the seeds of the melon, or a grain of corn, it appears to be too dry to freeze.

In the middle districts of our State, let horticulturists therefore remember that the hills are more favorable to the peach than the valleys; and if their labors are unrewarded in the low precincts of their villages, let them occupy the neighboring heights, and lay out fruit gardens there. Let them also remember that many trees and shrubs which are hardy in a dry rocky soil, perish with the cold in a rich border. In the latter case, the wood is not sufficiently matured, and the frost strikes it when it is full of sap, like a weed. To crop the ends of the peach shoots, when they grow too late, has been useful—not so soon in the season as to start the buds, but as soon as that danger is over. We have alluded to the loss of the fruit beds in winter, and the early bloom of this tree. These two causes render the peach a more uncertain crop than the plum or the cherry; but particular circumstances, perhaps not well understood, have had an influence on its productiveness. Where trees stand in the same immediate neighborhood, some are barren while others bear; and a belief is becoming prevalent that grassy ground is most favorable. Though we are not entirely prepared to decide on this point, yet most of our observations lean in that direction; and if it be proved, an exception to our plan of managing the Fruit Garden, ought to be made on behalf of the peach, nectarine and apricot, as soon as those trees are of full bearing size.

Some years ago, we drained a shallow swamp; and though the situation is high and airy, peach trees of the *best bearing kinds* planted there, have always been unproductive. Now the annual cultivation of the soil, doubtless rendered it *more spongy*,* and consequently *more frosty*, because it radiated more heat than the paler and firmer ground. But was this the *only* cause? and if so, did it cause the destruction of the buds in winter, or in the spring?

One fact, however, should not be forgotten: To accelerate the growth of the peach tree when bearing, by either culture or pruning, endangers the fruit. In summer, therefore, the soil should not be disturbed.

The QUINCE tree as well as the apple tree is subject to the attacks of the BORER. The larvæ of this insect, resembles the peach worm; but it cuts through the solid wood, and therefore is much more difficult to extract. With a barbed wire, we have often succeeded, and sometimes failed. In a young tree that had been neglected, we found them so deeply entrenched, and their holes so winding, that they kept possession. We then made a small auger hole through the heart of the tree, and filled it with sulphur; a few days after we found one of them in a dying state, and no more filth was ejected. Quince trees should be examined on this account, at least once a year.

*Last summer, we observed several cases of this kind where the larvæ had escaped through small holes in the sides of plums and apricots.

*Would the increased radiation from this cause, be counteracted by spreading straw, chaff, or shavings under the trees?

As the pear tree is not infested by the borer, it has been employed as a stock for the quince tree, and if budded or grafted a foot or more from the ground, it must generally be safe from such attacks.

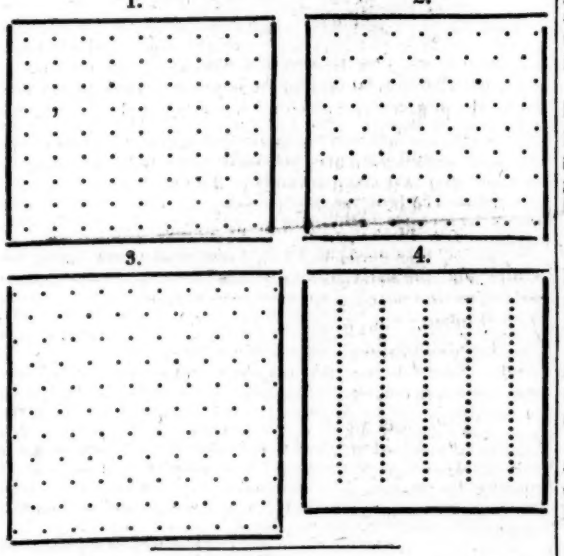
The quince tree like the pear tree, however, is subject to *fire blight*; but only a few inches of the ends of the branches suffer. Whether this appearance is owing to the more stunted nature of the tree, or to a different insect, is not positively known; but as it is probably caused by an insect, it would be prudent to cut off the dying tops, and burn them.

Though WINTER PEARS have something like a determinate time for ripening, or becoming soft, yet this period may be accelerated or retarded, by increasing or diminishing the temperature of the place where they are kept. Our experiments on this point within the last year, have been very conclusive. Pears of a sort that had continued hard until spring in a cool cellar, have ripened towards the close of autumn, in a warm room; and by placing them in different temperatures, the season for each particular kind, may be greatly extended.

When WINTER FRUIT is buried in the ground for long keeping, it should be placed in a box, or on a bed of straw, and be well covered with the same, so as not to come in contact with the damp earth which causes it to swell, crack, and lose its flavor; and to prevent it from becoming musty, it should be kept in an outhouse, till the ground begins to freeze. We have never known fruit to be damaged, that was treated in this manner, and then timely removed in the spring.

Greatfield, 12 *mo.* 17, 1841.

Four orders of arranging or planting Trees, referred to in the first part of this article.



Plaster of Paris.

Gents.—We have heard many complaints among our farmers who use this important stimulant, and particularly from those who have but recently commenced its application, that it failed in numerous instances last year in developing its usual benefits. They doubt the goodness of the article, or its adaptation to their soils.

Our solution to their complaints and inquiries is, that it requires rains to dissolve or decompose the plaster, without which its application to crops is fruitless. The spring and summer of 1841 were unusually dry throughout a great part of the Northern States. For two or three months, we had little or no rains, and the grass and early grain crops were uncommonly short. This we apprehend is the principal cause of the failure. We advise our agricultural friends, however, to repeat their regular course, and soon the present season may give a good account of the last year's application. At all events, our confidence is in no way impaired in the virtue of this stimulant. Yours, truly, F.

As the application of *sulphate of lime*, more familiarly known as *Selenite*, *Gypsum*, or *Plaster of Paris*, is extensively and most beneficially used in this country as a manure, perhaps we cannot occupy the attention of our readers more advantageously than by throwing together some *facts* connected with it. Of *theories* we have many; but as they have not yet attained that certainty which we deem essential to any subject claiming the attention of practical farmers, the rule we have adopted for our present limits will not allow our communicating them. The materials of gypsum are lime, chemically combined with sulphuric acid, commonly known as oil of vitriol, or vitriolic acid, which is one of the strongest mineral acids, and consists of sulphur and oxygen, with the addition of a little water. This combination is essential to be understood by such as are making experiments on its use, and will serve to throw much light on the *reasons* for the different results obtained.

And, 1. It generally has little or no effect on strong clay lands, unless applied in large quantities, say 15 or 20 bushels to the acre, when it has been known to change the character of a stiff clay in a single season, to a loose, friable, mellow and rich soil.

2. It is used with great effect on dry, sandy, (not a barren sand,) or loamy soils.

3. One to two bushels per acre is considered a sufficient quantity to apply at once, though as high as six, have been sown with marked advantage.

4. Its effects last through two seasons, and frequently much longer.

5. It should be sown generally in April and May, (and always applied when the ground is dry,) thus affording an opportunity for dissolving it by the rains. Its application to crops as late as June, has frequently been attended with decided advantages, though the large quantity of water required for dissolving it, being about 500 parts of water, at a temperature of 60°, to one of gypsum, renders the advantage much more conspicuous when sown earlier.

6. The effects are much more striking when applied with manure, and sometimes with lime.

7. It is a stimulant, as well as manure, and has a tendency to exhaust the humus or geine already in the ground, which renders it necessary to add manures occasionally, when the crops are carried off the ground; when they are consumed on it, the soil is constantly improving without the addition of manure.

8. It is in some instances a *specific* food of vegetables, by this means greatly increasing the quantity of some plants, as clover, sainfoin, and other of the broad leaf grasses, peas, corn, roots, &c.; while some narrow leaf grasses, and wheat, barley, oats, &c. are scarcely benefitted by it.

9. In opposition to the suggestion of our correspondent, we have well attested experiments of its immediate beneficial effect on crops suffering from drought, before any rains had come to its aid; it having been in some slight degree dissolved by copious dews.

10. Its application in the neighborhood of salt water, has seldom been attended with benefit, owing undoubtedly to its combining with the saline vapor wafted to it by the sea breezes.

11. Frequent benefit is derived from its use on vines and other plants infested with insects, for though the diluted acid constituting a portion of it, may be highly beneficial to the vegetable, it is poison to the insect.

12. Wet lands are not improved by it.

13. Many soils are already so highly charged with gypsum in their natural condition, as to derive no benefit from an additional quantity. There is scarcely any Saline substance more generally diffused, it constituting a portion of almost every soil, and is contained to a greater or less extent, in all river and spring water; and giving to the latter especially, when in considerable quantity, the character of *hardness*.

From this cause, (its general and large diffusion,) is unquestionably owing the want of effect on clay lands. These almost invariably contain considerable portions of *sulphur* and *lime*; we have then but to add a portion of oxygen to the sulphur, which is abundantly found in the soil, and water, and atmosphere, and we have the sulphuric acid, which brought into combination with the lime, gives us the gypsum. This enters directly into the substances of some plants, as we have seen above: and on others, it acts favorably, by its subsequent decomposition and union with other substances, as potash; and especially by seizing on and fixing the ammonia, brought into contact with it by the dews and rains from the atmosphere. These multifarious operations of nature in her secret laboratory, with all the elements and under all the varied circumstances in which she works, are not so clearly detected, as to develope her *modus operandi* with sufficient certainty to establish well defined and accurate theories. We therefore leave the subject for the practical farmer to experiment upon, with what little light we have thrown together on the subject above. And with all the theory in the world, *experience* as to its value to certain crops, under certain circumstances, and on certain soils, would be of more value to the farmer; and to him we must look for such experiments as can alone afford any reasonable or correct foundation of the theoretic action of this important mineral. We will add, that another reason for the want of effect on clay soils, may be found in the abundance of the sulphates of ammonia, potash, soda, magnesia, alumina, &c. which they contain.

Our own use of gypsum has been limited, as the land we have cultivated for a few years past, has been a tenacious clay. On a field containing 20 acres, which was occupied with oats, sown on a freshly turned and unmanured soil; oats sown on a well manured piece, occupied for several preceding seasons with roots; and a large clover patch; we sowed in the latter part of May last year, about seven acres in different patches, at the rate of five or six pecks to the acre. The ground had become quite dry, and we had but slight rains afterwards, and though the whole season was remarkably dry, we had a large crop from each part of the field, (thus showing the superiority of a clay soil in drought;) yet so far as we could discover, there was no apparent difference in the plastered or unplastered portions of the field. There may have been some advantage in the weight or nutritive character of the crop afforded by the plaster, but of this we could not judge, as our experiment did not go far enough to settle this point.—*Amer. Agricul.* R.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—The supply of Live Hogs at market during the week has been very good, and prices range about the same as last week, viz. at $4,25 to $4,75 per 100 lbs. as in quality. There is now a pretty fair stock for sale.

Molasses.—There is no prime of any description now in first hands.

Plaster.—Sales this week $2,37a$2,50 per ton.

Sugars.—At auction on Thursday, 160 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $4,75a$5,05. At the same time 28 bbls. Brazil, damaged, were sold at $5,05.

Tobacco.—This week has been quite active, and all descriptions have found ready sale. Maryland Tobacco of all qualities has been readily sold at prices fully sustaining former rates, and transactions of the week, notwithstanding the large receipts, do not allow much accumulation of stocks in the hands of the agents. We quote inferior and common Maryland at $2,50a$3,50; middling to good $4a$6,50; good $7a$8; and fine $8a12. It may be well to mention that a sale of three hhds. of very superior yellow, raised in Frederick County, Md. was made this week at $20. There have also been considerable sales of Ohio at about former rates. The good descriptions, particularly spangled and yellow, are purchased freely. We quote as before, common to middling $3,50a$4,50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a$10. fine yellow $7,50a$10; and extra wrappery $11a$13. The inspections of the week comprise 1489 hhds. Maryland, and 352 hhds. Ohio—total 1841 hhds.

Cattle.—Prices of Beef cattle have ruled somewhat lower to-day than last week. Of 170 head that were offered at the drove yards, 120 were sold at prices ranging from $4,75 to $5,75 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

Flour.—We note sales of some parcels of Howard street Flour of good standard brands from stores to-day at $5,68¾, which we quote as the store price now. The wagon price is $5,50.

Sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday at $6, on time, without interest.

Limited sales of Susquehanna Flour on Saturday at $5,62½, cash. The market is almost bare.

Grain.—There is very little Md. Wheat brought to market. A small lot was sold to-day at $1,20.—Sales of several parcels of Pennsylvania red on Saturday and to-day, at $1,20 a$1,22 and $1,25. We quote Md. Corn to-day at 52a54 cts. for yellow, or 52a54 cts. for white. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow on Saturday and to-day at 53½a54 cts. Sales of Md. Oats on Saturday at 40 cts. and of Pennsylvania to-day at the same price.

Provisions.—There is nothing doing and prices are nominally without change. We continue to quote as before Mess Pork at $7,50a$8; No. 1 at $6,50a$7; Prime at $5,50a$6; Baltimore Packed Mess Beef at $9,50; No. 1 at $7,50 and Prime at $4,50a$5. The price of good to prime western Bacon ranges from 3¾ to 4 cents for assorted; Hams are held at 5a7½ cents; Sides at 3¾a4 cents; and Shoulders at 3a3½ cents. No. 1 Western Lard in kegs is held nominally at 6½ cents. No sales.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 4.—The demand for cotton to day has been to a fair extent, the sales amounting to 4,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 800 bales, and speculators 400 bales. Prices are with change. May 5—There have been about 3000 bales sold in very dull market to day. Except 400 Surats, at 3d to 4 1-4d, and 120 Egyptians, 7d to 8 3-4d, the whole was American, 4d to 6d. Prices are without change.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

AMERICAN FARMER;

And Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day.

The "American Farmer," as its title imports, is a work wholly devoted to the cause of agriculture, and embraces within the range of its discussions every thing connected with the business of the farmer and planter, particularly of the Middle, Southern and Western States. Its pages are ever open to correspondents upon all the various topics of enlightened husbandry, and it shall be, as it ever has been, the business of its editor to elicit communications from the practical and scientific, and to cull from European authors as well as native journals, whatever he may deem of interest to the reader.

As the oldest agricultural periodical in the country—the pioneer in the great work of improvement—(now about commencing its 24th year of existence)—its *Proprietor* may, without arrogance call upon planters, farmers and others, throughout the country, to use their influence to extend the field of its usefulness, and while he makes this appeal he pledges himself to exertion on his part, to render it worthy of their fostering care and support.

In addition to the various matters of interest in the management of the farm and plantation, which are weekly to be found in its columns, the prices current of the staple productions in the principal markets on the sea-board, are given in each number, and an advertising page containing notices and descriptions of the various agricultural machinery and implements manufactured and sold in this city—as also of other matters of general interest to the agriculturist.

The next volume commences the latter end of this month, May.

☞TERMS—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday—each number contains 8 super royal 8vo pages, and is printed on a fine white paper—price $2.50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within six months—5 copies for $10—Any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting $10, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞All letters by mail to be post paid, addressed to

SAMUEL SANDS,

Pub. American Farmer, cor. Baltimore & North sts. Baltimore, Md.

HARVEST TOOLS.

IN STORE—Waldron & Griffin Grass SCYTHES, and superior Scythe Sneaths; 2 & 3 prong'd Hay Forks; Boye do.; superior Pennsylvania made wooden Hay Forks; New England made Hay Rakes, treble bowed; superior made grain Cradles, with Waldron blades, the fingers adjusted by screws, several superior Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, the latter of various make, prices from $5 to $100 independent of the power; a few Wheat Fans (small size,) also one very large size horizontal wheat Fan, a prime article; Corn Shellers, made with upright and stopping stands, both made in the very best manner; 120 Corn Cultivators, the hoes are wrought iron and well steeled; also, Tobacco Cultivators; a great variety of Cultivating Ploughs with wrought and cast shares—likewise an extensive assortment of plough Castings at wholesale and retail. The stock of cylindrical Straw Cutters on hand is large, embracing all sizes of both iron and wood frames. The usual stock of other implements is large and too numerous to mention. All orders done at short notice.

J. S. EASTMAN,
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HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

GRAIN CRADLES, made with wood and iron braces, and finished in superior style.
GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, warranted best quality.
HAND AND HORSE RAKES, several of the most approved sorts
SNEATHS, WHETSTONES, &c.
GRASS SCYTHES, with bangs complete.
CULTIVATORS, for Corn and Tobacco, made to expand and contract
IRON HARROWS of all sorts
HOWLES' Patent Grain and Grass Cutting Machine, which is probably the best machine of the kind in this country.
HORSE POWERS, 2 sizes, for 2 or 4 horses, made very durable and on the most simple principles
THRESHING MACHINES, two most approved sorts.
WHEAT FANS, combining Rice's and Myers' improvements, construction very simple, and performance rapid and perfect.
PLOUGHS, 25 sorts, including all the preferred sorts.
VEGETABLE CUTTERS
MILLS, CRUSHERS
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Cylindrical Straw Cutters
Churns, Corn Shellers
Garden and Field Seeds, a general assortment

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.
mh 18 46 Light street.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 8 2 3m E. J. COOPER.

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices.

fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	$35to40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15to75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75to150
Self sharpening hand Mills, a superior article,	12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20a35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.	

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28 1y

DURHAMS.

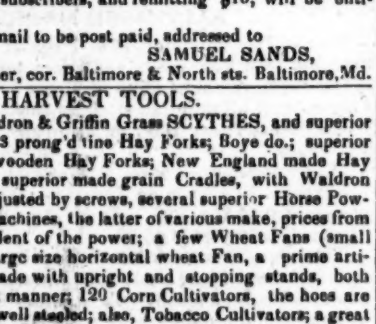
A gentleman who is overstocked, and without pasturage, will sell on terms that cannot fail to please, several very superior yearling Heifers, and a this spring's Bull calf; they are out of celebrated milking stock, and from imported animals. S. SANDS.

may 25 3t

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
mh 9. Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER



The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No. 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery $20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $21 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH.
Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

PROUTY & MEARS' $100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of $100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,
mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U MOTT
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAST PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate mprovements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel		20,00
do	do	do	One and a half		24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels		28,00
do	do	do	Three	do	38,00
do	do	do	Four	do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.
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MURRAY' SCORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,
fe 2 Baltimore county.